

TENANT FINDING THE TIMES-DISPATCH

PRESIDENT SEES DAWNING OF NEW DAY FOR NATION

New Banking System Begins When Need Is Most Imperative.

TAKES OPTIMISTIC VIEW OF BUSINESS PROSPECT

Future Is Clear and Bright, With Promise of Best Things.

WRITES LETTER TO M'ADOO

Deep Perplexities and Dangerous Ill-Humors Cured by Recent Legislation.

WASHINGTON, November 17.—"A future clear and bright, with promise of the best things," was the way President Wilson summed up his view of the business prospect to-night in a letter to Secretary McAdoo, of the Treasury Department, congratulating him upon the opening of the new Federal Reserve Bank system.

"Fundamental wrongs once righted, as they may now easily and quickly be," wrote the President, "all differences will clear away. We are all in the same boat, though apparently we had forgotten it. We now know the port for which we are bound. We have, and shall have more and more as our new understandings ripen, a common discipline of patriotic purpose. We shall advance, and advance together, with a new spirit, a new enthusiasm, a new cordiality, of spirited co-operation. It is an inspiring prospect."

Mr. Wilson referred to the new tariff law, the new currency law, the new trade commission law, and the labor provisions of a new antitrust law as the means through which the soil has everywhere been laid bare, out of which monopoly is slowly to be eradicated.

Added that "undoubtedly the means by which credit has been set free is at the heart of all these things; is the key-piece of the whole structure."

Referring to the "opportunity" of the currency law, the President said: "The war which has involved the whole of the heart of Europe has made it necessary that the United States should mobilize its resources in the most effective way."

He spoke of the difficulty in marketing the cotton crop of the country, and added that "no doubt in the light of our new understandings, the problems of the cotton crop will also be met, and dealt with in a spirit of candor and justice."

PRESIDENT'S LETTER IN REPLY TO M'ADOO

The President's letter, which was in reply to one from Secretary McAdoo, announcing the opening of the reserve banks, said:

"My Dear Mr. Secretary:

"I warmly appreciate your letter of yesterday for the share you are taking in the opening of the Federal reserve banks for business."

"I do not know that any special ceremony is necessary for the opening of this new system, of which we confidently hope so much; in it the labor and knowledge and forethought of the nation have been embodied in the many men are embodied who have co-operated with unusual wisdom and admirable public spirit. None of them, I am sure, will be jealous of the place of honor which they have won by the great piece of legislation upon which the new system rests; they will only rejoice unalloyedly to see the thing accomplished upon which they had set their hearts."

"It has been accomplished, and its accomplishment is of the deepest significance, both because of the things it has done away with, and because of the things it has supplied that the country lacked and had long needed. It has done away with agitation and uncertainty, and has done away with certain fundamental wrongs. It has supplied means of accommodation in the business world, and an instrumentality by which the interests of all, without regard to class, may readily be served."

DEEP PERPLEXITIES OF TEN YEARS AGO

"We have only to look back ten years or so to realize the deep perplexities and dangerous ill humors out of which we have now last issued, as if from a bewildering fog, a noxious miasma. Ten or twelve years ago the country was torn and excited by an agitation which shook the very foundations of our political life, brought our business ideals into question, denied her social standard, denied the honesty of her men of affairs, the integrity of her economic processes, the morality and good faith of many of the things which her law sustained. Those who had power, whether in business or in politics, were almost universally looked upon with suspicion, and little attempt was made to distinguish the just from the unjust. They, in their turn, seemed to distrust the people, and to wish to limit their control. There was an ominous antagonism between classes. Capital and labor were in sharp conflict, with-out prospect of accommodation between them. Interests harshly clashed which should have co-operated."

"This was not merely the work of irresponsible agitators. There were men of good will who tried to be righted, and fearless men had called attention to them, demanding that they be dealt with by law. We were living under a tariff which had been imposed to confer private favors upon those who were co-operating to keep the party that originated it in power; and in that all too fertile soil the bad, interlarded with growth and jungle of monopoly, had sprung up. Credit, the very life of trade, the very air men must breathe if they would meet their opportunities, was too largely in the control of the same small group of men, who had planted and cultivated monopoly. The control of all big business and of all little business too, was for the most part potentially, if not actually, in the hands of a few."

And the thing stood so until the Democratic party came into power last year. The legislation of the past

AMERICAN AID WELCOME

German Ambassador Makes Statement Concerning Relief of Belgians.

WASHINGTON, November 17.—Germany will welcome American assistance in relieving the Belgians, according to assurances given Secretary Bryan to-day by Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador. Mr. Bryan issued this statement, delivered to him by the ambassador.

"The German government is doing everything possible to help the suffering population of Belgium, and will welcome any assistance given by Americans."

Relief work will proceed entirely through private channels, President Wilson said to-day. He announced he had rejected the idea of appointing an official commission. It is anticipated relief work done officially would not be regarded as a neutral act. Individuals, however, are perfectly free to send aid.

PRESENTS SHIP TO WOMAN

Another Tribute to Gallantry of Captain von Muller, of the Emden.

LONDON, November 17 (6:30 P. M.).—Another tribute to the gallantry of Captain von Muller, of the German Cruiser Emden, destroyed recently by the Australian cruiser Sydney, is contained in a letter received by a Glasgow woman from her son, a member of the crew of the steamer Kabinga. The letter says:

"The Emden captured the Kabinga in the Bay of Bengal, but when Captain von Muller learned that our skipper's wife and children were aboard, he presented the ship to the lady, remarking to the skipper: 'You inform your owner that as far as they are concerned the Kabinga has been seized and sunk.'"

HERRICK TO LEAVE PARIS

Sharp, His Successor, Will Present Credentials to Poincare on December 1.

WASHINGTON, November 17.—Ambassador Herrick will leave Paris on November 28 for the United States, and his successor, William G. Sharp, of Ohio, will present his credentials to President Poincare on December 1.

That arrangement, it became known here to-day, had been made by Mr. Herrick and Mr. Sharp, to whose mutual convenience the date for the transfer was left. It is expected Mr. Herrick, together with Henry van Dyke, minister to Holland, returning from Europe on the same ship, will report personally to President Wilson and Secretary Bryan on conditions in Europe.

RESCUED FROM OPEN BOAT

Captain and Crew of the Henry W. Cramp Forced to Abandon Schooner.

BEAUFORT, N. C., November 17.—The captain and ten men of the crew of the schooner Henry W. Cramp, of Boston, were rescued from the open boat, to which they had taken from their wrecked and water-logged craft, and landed safely to-day near the Cape Fear River, near the mouth of the Cape Fear River, near the mouth of the Cape Fear River.

The Cramp, bound north from Jacksonville, Fla., at anchor four miles northeast of Cape Lookout lightship, and may be a total loss, with a cargo of ties.

HELD UNDER \$10,000 BOND

Former Bookkeeper in Bank Charged With Shortage of \$58,550.82.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., November 17.—M. B. Campbell, former head bookkeeper of the First National Bank of this city, to-day was held under \$10,000 bond by the United States Commissioner J. A. Elmore. The charge was "making a false entry on the books of the bank with intent to defraud and deceive."

Campbell was arrested on Monday night charged with a shortage of \$58,550.82.

FIRE CAUSES \$200,000 LOSS

Grain Elevator and 800,000 Bushels of Wheat Burned at Galveston.

GALVESTON, TEX., November 17.—The Sunset Elevator, and 800,000 bushels of wheat stored in the building were destroyed by fire here to-day. The loss is estimated at \$200,000.

The elevator was owned by the Southern Railway Company, and was under lease to the J. Rosenbaum Grain Company, of Chicago.

One fireman was seriously injured and several others were slightly hurt.

TAKES POISON TO END LIFE

Man Against Whom Fifteen-Year-Old Girl Made Charge Committed Suicide.

LOS ANGELES, November 17.—Herbert W. Lewis, head of the Children's Home Aid Society of California, committed suicide in a park to-day by taking poison. He was arrested yesterday on a San Francisco warrant, the complainant being a fifteen-year-old girl. Lewis was fifty-five years old, and of prominence in the work of relieving waifs and reclaiming wayward girls.

COTTON CARGO FOR BREMEN

Steamer Expected to Sail from Savannah Within Ten Days.

SAVANNAH, November 17.—The steamship Carolyn, flying the American flag, is expected to sail from Savannah within the next ten days with a cargo of cotton for Bremen. This will be the first cotton shipment from this port to Germany since the outbreak of the European war. Exporters to-day said other shipments probably would follow.

JARED FLAGG SENTENCED

Stay of Execution Granted, and Prisoner Released on \$50,000 Bail.

NEW YORK, November 17.—Jared Flagg was sentenced this evening to serve eighteen months in the Federal prison at Atlanta for using the mails to defraud stock investors.

After imposing sentence, Judge Rudkin granted a stay of execution, and consented to Flagg's release on \$50,000 bail pending appeal.

HOLD CABINET REPORTS

Not to Be Made Public Until After President Addresses Congress.

WASHINGTON, November 17.—At to-day's Cabinet meeting it was decided the annual reports of Cabinet officers this year should not be made public until after President Wilson had read his annual address to Congress in December. The departmental reports will be made public after the President's communication, which will be brief.

ALLIES RECORD GAINS ALL ALONG LINE; ENGLAND TO RAISE BIG LOAN FOR WAR

ONE YEAR OF WAR WILL COST BRITAIN \$2,250,000,000

David Lloyd George, Chancellor of Exchequer, Makes Estimate.

PROPOSALS RECEIVE UNANIMOUS SUPPORT

Taxes Will Be Doubled, but Only Collected on One-Third of Income This Year.

MUST RAISE TREMENDOUS LOAN

Following Reconstruction Period, Country Will Face Serious Industrial Situation.

LONDON, November 17 (5:50 P. M.).—David Lloyd George, Chancellor of the Exchequer in the House of Commons, to-day estimated that one year of war would cost England £150,000,000 (\$2,250,000,000), the largest amount Great Britain ever spent on a war, and more than twice what was spent in the four years' conflict in South Africa. To pay this enormous bill, the government has decided, he said, to raise a loan of £250,000,000 (\$3,750,000,000), which would be issued at 95, bearing interest at the rate of 3-1/2 per cent, and be redeemable at par March 1, 1928.

The chancellor proposed, and the House unanimously supported him, that taxes should be doubled, but only collected on one-third of the income this year; that an extra half-penny (1 cent) a half pint should be levied on beer, and a threepence (6 cents) a pound on tea. He explained that the expenditures on the British troops would be higher in proportion than that of any other belligerent country, and the cost of the army and navy were greater; there were separate allowances to the men and their families, and pensions for the wounded.

Already 2,000,000 were in a larger scale, and another 1,000,000 were in the course of enlistment.

CANNOT ACCEPT TERMS WITHOUT SMASHING DEFEAT

"We are fighting," said the chancellor, "for terms which we can accept without a smashing defeat. Therefore, if there is any doubt about the length of the war, I, Chancellor of the Exchequer, must assume the longer period."

Taking into consideration the loss on interest and the revenue on money borrowed for purposes of the war, he said, he would have to find this year \$50,000,000 and next year \$250,000,000.

He computed that at least four-fifths of the money would be expended in England, and the period of reconstruction which would follow it, there would be no competition in the neutral markets of the world, except from America, and the English manufacturers would have an artificial stimulus because of the war.

When that period was over, the country would face a serious industrial situation, as capital would be exhausted and customers crippled and the manufacturing power depressed.

He hoped there would be a great reduction in the cost of armaments after the war, but predicted that even for the first few years, the country must expect heavily increased charges for interest in the future, and separating allowances and pensions.

COMMENCE TO RAISE TAXES IMMEDIATELY

As it would be easier to raise taxes in the period of the war, the chancellor said he intended to commence immediately. There was no intention to levy taxes which would interfere with industry, but it was necessary to include all classes.

He then explained the income tax and super tax proposals, which he estimated would bring in £12,500,000 (\$187,500,000) this year and £47,500,000 (\$712,500,000) next year.

The extra duty on beer would fall on the consumer, who would have to pay a half-penny a half pint more for his beer.

As teetotalers did not drink mineral waters, and a tax on those drinks would fall on the nondrinkers of spirits and on the drinkers of wine, the chancellor said he proposed to raise a tax on tea, which total abstainers did drink, to the amount of 3 pence a pound. This would produce this year an extra £150,000,000 (\$2,250,000,000), and next year an extra £320,000,000 (\$4,800,000,000).

This exhausted his range of taxable commodities, and as there still would be a deficiency of £321,000,000, the only way of meeting it was by a war loan.

On the terms of issue the new securities would pay 4 per cent, and already £100,000,000 (\$1,500,000,000) had been offered to the government, while the Bank of England had agreed to give credit facilities, which would relieve pressure on the money market and make for security.

TO AMERICA FOR SUPPORT

Episcopal Province Urged to Raise \$1,000,000 for Missions.

PITTSBURGH, November 17.—Christian missions throughout the world must be supported by American churches because other great Christian countries are at war, according to the report of the provincial secretary to the primary synod of the Third Province of the Protestant Episcopal Church to-day.

The province, which comprises five dioceses in Pennsylvania, two in Virginia and one each in Maryland, Delaware and the District of Columbia, was urged to raise \$1,000,000 for missions.

Rev. R. Tucker, bishop and conductor of Southern Virginia, was a speaker.



German's Passing through Blankenburg on the Way to Oplend.

MURDER CHARGE BROUGHT AGAINST JOSEPH BOWMAN

Unknown Man Found Dead in Street With Knife Wound in Lung.

JOHNSON HELD AS WITNESS

Accused Man Denies Charge—Says He Was at Home All Afternoon, and Calmly Goes to Sleep in Police Station Cell.

A murder charge was last night preferred against A. Joseph Bowman, 919-1-2 Beverly Street, at the Second Precinct Station by Policemen A. M. Smith, Lelss and Napier, who arrested the man at his home following the discovery of an unknown man's dead body in the street before 8-1/2 South First Street yesterday afternoon.

G. N. Johnson was also locked up in the Second Station by these officers. He was charged with being a vagrant, but is really being held as a witness in the case. Johnson is alleged to have been present at a quarrel which is said to have taken place between the dead man and Bowman, and to have seen the blow struck which is alleged to have caused the death.

The dead body of the man was discovered lying in the street before the house at 8-1/2 South First Street by Miss Blanche Butler, according to the police. She informed E. C. Butler, 100 South First Street, that a drunken man had fallen in the street, and asked him to call the patrol wagon.

However, upon investigation Butler found that the man was dead, and recognized the body as that of a man he had seen a short while before.

He had seen another man, a description of whom he furnished the police when they arrived.

DEATH CAUSED BY STAB THROUGH LEFT BREAST

Bicycle Policemen Brennan and Lelss were sent to the scene, and made the report to their station. Coroner Taylor was notified, and after viewing the body, he determined that the death had been caused by a stab through the left breast, the pocket-knife blade having penetrated the lung.

A. J. Billey's undertaking establishment early this morning it was learned that the body remained unidentified, although a number of persons had called in an effort to determine whether the man was.

Patrolman A. M. Smith, who was on duty, learned of the killing, and immediately went to the scene of the crime. He succeeded in talking with Butler, and from him secured a second description of the man who had been with the dead man about a half hour before the body was discovered.

Smith started out to hunt for the person, and in a few hours had arrested Johnson as a suspicious character.

Johnson is said to have admitted being with the dead man, and to have informed Smith of the quarrel between him and Bowman. He said that the quarrel and fight took place near the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway tracks, in the vicinity of Pine Street, and that Bowman must have stabbed the man when he hit him. According to the story which he told the police, the man staggered away, apparently but slightly hurt. Johnson said that he did not know he had been out at that time.

DID NOT CONSIDER MAN SERIOUSLY HURT

Bowman and he then separated, and neither paid any further attention to the man whom Johnson said was a stranger, and whom he did not know. The man half ran and half staggered along the street for several squares, persons in the neighborhood said, and then fell to the sidewalk. They thought he was drunk, and paid but slight attention to him until the arrival of Butler, when it was learned that he was dead.

From Johnson, Patrolman Smith learned the name of the man who is alleged to have knifed the dead man, and at once proceeded to his home, where he was arrested. He denied all knowledge of the dead man, refused to talk of any quarrel, and declared that he had been at home with his mother all of the afternoon. Bowman remained reticent after being brought to the station-house. He showed no nervousness, which the charge of being a suspected murderer was entered against him, and calmly

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TOBACCO TRADE HEADS LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS

Sends \$900 for Virginia's Belgian Relief Fund to Aid War-Stricken People.

MANY PROMISES OF SUPPLIES

Virginia Ship, Flying State Flag, Soon to Leave Hampton Roads for Relief of Suffering People—Belgian Families Coming to Virginia.

Virginia will be generous to Belgium. Donations of food and clothing, supplies and contributions in money are now being offered daily to the State Belgian Relief Commission, of which Colonel Henry M. Boykin is chairman. The Tobacco Trade of Richmond contributed yesterday, through Consul Frederick E. Nolting, \$900 in cash, which increases the fund already raised by nearly \$1,000, and which is one of the largest contributions from a single source yet received.

The Belgian Badge Day committee met yesterday at noon in the home of Mrs. Frank D. Williams, 9 West Franklin Street, and completed the arrangements for the observance of the day on November 25. There will be eighty-two boxes, distributed at the most prominent corners in the city and suburbs. Each will be in charge of a subcommittee, which will sell the Belgian badge, and receive the contributions. The badges are now being printed. Each bears the words, "Suffering Belgium." The two words will be significant enough for the appeal. It is believed that Belgium Day is expected to equal, if not surpass, every day held in Richmond in the previous years.

EVERY CONTRIBUTION WILL BE ACCEPTABLE

Every contribution will be acceptable, whether it be the widow's mite, or the tithe of the rich man's hoard. Several little girls, to whom the sufferings of their sisters across the seas have been made real by the lack of a Santa Claus on Christmas Day, have contributed a cent each. They expect to give more, as the pennies come in for a small duty well done, or the giving up of a table luxury. Every article makes a mite, in the Scottish phrase, and every penny that is contributed singly now may make thousands in the end.

The contribution boxes are open not to money alone. The farmers may give a little of what they have reaped—potatoes, wheat, corn, flour, pork and bacon, second-hand clothes, too, will be gladly received, for when the home were fired by shrapnel and shell and they were driven out, the Belgians had no chance to save except that which they wore on their backs. Some saved not even this, and the exposure to the winter cold and to hunger must exact its toll before relief arrives.

WILL BRING BELGIAN FAMILIES TO VIRGINIA

To extend further aid Consul Nolting has set on foot a movement whereby homes in Virginia may be furnished to twenty Belgian families. Mr. Nolting has communicated with the Belgian minister at Washington regarding the movement, and the immigration officials at the national capital also have the matter under consideration. It is said to be likely that as the Belgians come to Virginia, while homes will be provided. The Belgians are among the most industrious and thrifty people upon the Continent, and before the ravages of war and its consequent economic desolation drove them from field and home, there was less emigration from Belgium than, probably, from any other country in Europe.

"They will be welcomed in Virginia," said Colonel Boykin, "for there is no better class of immigrants that could come to our shores."

The Richmond Light Infantry Blues Battalion has completed arrangements whereby each member of the battalion is to contribute ten pounds of food-stuffs. Every man has promised to contribute not less, and more if possible. The donations will be boxed separately, and be labeled with the name of the contributor, and the name of the donor, after which they will be assembled

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LOAN FUND IS COMPLETED; \$135,000,000 SUBSCRIBED

Country-Wide Effort to Aid Cotton Producers Comes to Successful Conclusion.

M'ADOO MAKES STATEMENT

Refers to Selfish Opposition of Certain Textile Manufacturers and Local Interests, Who Attempt to Defeat Plan.

WASHINGTON, November 17.—The country-wide effort to furnish aid to cotton producers and find a bottom for the cotton market came to a successful conclusion to-night, when Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo announced the completion of the \$135,000,000 cotton fund. In making his announcement, Mr. McAdoo declared the success of the plan was assured.

The secretary's statement came at the end of a day devoted to efforts to obtain subscriptions necessary to complete the \$100,000,000 portion of the fund assigned to banks in non-cotton producing States. Mr. McAdoo, Paul M. Warburg and W. P. G. Harding, members of the Federal Reserve Board in active charge of the plan, took active steps to gather in the remaining millions.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co., of New York, agreed to subscribe \$2,000,000. At a similar time, Mr. John Skelton Williams, Bernard M. Baruch, of New York, said that he might invest in the fund up to \$1,500,000. His offer was taken to the extent of \$1,000,000, and Mr. Baruch's offer was accepted for several banks that they would subscribe to an amount of about \$2,500,000, but their assistance was not needed. As it stands, the fund is over-subscribed about \$300,000.

COMPLETION OF PLAN ANNOUNCED BY M'ADOO

In announcing the completion of the plan, Mr. McAdoo said:

"I am gratified to be able to announce the success of the cotton loan fund. The full amount of subscriptions of \$100,000,000 of Class A certificates was completed this afternoon. This assures the success of the plan. To such extent as banks in the Southern States subscribe, the full amount of \$100,000,000 of Class A certificates will be available for loans on cotton at 6 cents a pound. Full details of the plan have been published, and it is not necessary to repeat them here."

The full amount of subscriptions of Class A certificates made by banks in non-cotton States amounted at 2 P. M. to-day to \$97,292,000. The success of the plan was conditioned upon the subscription of the full \$100,000,000 of these certificates. In order to make up the deficiency of \$2,708,000, Messrs. Kuhn, Loeb & Co., of New York, subscribed \$2,000,000, and Bernard M. Baruch, of New York, subscribed \$1,000,000, thus completing the required amount."

The following is a list of the cities and the amounts subscribed to the fund:

New York City, \$50,000,000; Baltimore, \$2,500,000; Boston, \$2,000,000; Chicago, \$15,000,000; Detroit, \$1,082,000; Cincinnati, \$2,000,000; Cleveland, \$2,000,000; Kansas City, \$2,000,000; Louisville, \$1,000,000; Minneapolis, \$1,000,000; Philadelphia, \$4,500,000; Pittsburgh, \$2,000,000; Richmond, \$1,125,000; St. Louis, \$11,500,000; San Francisco, \$2,000,000; Washington, \$1,000,000.

Banks' total, \$97,292,000.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co., \$2,000,000.

Bernard M. Baruch, New York, \$1,000,000.

Grand total, \$100,292,000.

NAMES OF SUBSCRIBERS NOT YET MADE PUBLIC

"It is not possible to announce to-day the names of the subscribers to the fund in each of the cities," the statement said, "but it may be said that among the larger subscribers in New York are Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., the National City Bank, the Chase National Bank and others whose names may, with their permission, be given as soon as the complete list is supplied. The only bank in the city of Boston subscribing to the fund are the National Shawmut Bank, the First National Bank, the Fourth Atlantic National Bank, the Webster and Atlas National Bank and the Federal Bank."

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THE NEWS—All of it bears the impress of authenticity in THE TIMES-DISPATCH

RENEWED EFFORTS TO PIERCE ALLIES' LINES BY GERMANS

Kaiser's Forces Undeterred by Wintry Weather and Heavy Floods.

ALMOST CONTINUOUS ARTILLERY BATTLE

From Coast to Nieuport Again Subjected to Violent Bombardment.

RAIN OF SHELLS ON RHEIMS

Russians Driving Austrians Southward and Westward in Galicia.

No Decisive Action in Eastern Arena

GERMAN forces keep hammering at the allied lines, such and east of Ypres, but the French claim they are satisfied with the present situation.

The allies, according to the latest official communication, have been attacking from the Yser to the heights of the Meuse, and record progress all along the line.

In the eastern arena no decisive action is reported, but may be expected soon in Russian Poland, where the Russian advance has met with heavy German contingents.

The Austrians are moving back from the Russian army in Galicia, but against the Servians and Montenegrins, and the Austrians are presently making marked progress, and again are threatening Belgrade.

The Germans have captured in the battle of Katyn the Russian town of Korf, of Warsaw, and his staff.

The British government is to raise a loan of \$1,750,000 for war purposes, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer has arranged a schedule for new taxes, which includes an increase in the income tax and special taxes on beer and tea.

In the opinion of the Chancellor, one year of the present war will cost Great Britain \$2,250,000,000, the largest amount England ever has spent on a war.

The British Prime Minister, Mr. Asquith, has announced that the British government will declare the whole of the North Sea in the enemy area, and all ships of the enemies or neutral nations will be liable to detention as prisoners of war.

Oil and copper, he has announced further, will be declared war contraband.

A news agency dispatch reports that the forts of Smyrna have been on a launch of the United States cruiser Tennessee, entering the Gulf of Smyrna to arrange for an anchorage for the cruiser.

The Prince of Wales, at the front in France, has been made an aide de camp to Field Marshal Sir John French.

The German converted cruiser Hertha, formerly of the North German Lloyd, has been interned at Trondheim, and the converted she had been acting as a convoy for German submarines.

Several large American-owned factories in Lorraine have been taken over by the German government for the manufacture of small arms.

The body of Field Marshal Lord Roberts has been brought across the Channel from Boulogne to Folkestone. Everywhere it was accorded the highest military honors.

The body of the late Lord Roberts, who died in 1914, was entombed in St. Paul's, in the same vault as that of England's distinguished military.

LONDON, November 17 (9:24 P. M.).—Undeterred by wintry weather and floods, the Germans are still striving to break down the allied defense along the Franco-Belgian frontier. Although the Berlin official report says the day was quiet, there has been an almost continuous artillery duel with occasional infantry attacks, but apparently without either side making progress. The line from the coast to Nieuport, which has been receding less attention since the Germans began trying to force the British out of Ypres, again has been subjected to a violent bombardment. South of Nieuport, the Germans have been trying, under fire from the allies' cannon, to build works to check